NEW YORK BERALD, MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1808.

sonquerors was still alive in their hearis, and a breath was eaough to make it burst forth. Their humiliation dated from the arrival of the strangers, and eith their increase they imagined that new exactions and oppressions would follow. As is natural to them, they were secretly preparing, excited by the clorgy; but heir sleene was that which precedes the storm. A was obtained the storm of the storm of the storm of the storm of the storm. A was obtained the storm of the storm. A was obtained the storm of th

REIGN OF TERBOR—WAR OF CASTES—EAFAEL CARREEA—DISSOLUTION OF THE REPUBLIC—PALL OF
MURAZAN—ANABORY—1836-1841.
We are now approaching the most dissireus epoch in
the histor of Central America, the reign of anarohy and

is, whose works were common among professions and immediate imports, if not of great and immediate imports as were as a design of the contrast of the contrast

mate a frank communication touching the condition of
the country. A decree was thereupon issued extending
belonged to be demonstrated to the powers that had
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belonged to be demonstrated to the powers that had
belonged to be demonstrated to the powers that had
only the department of kreign affairs and the collection
of the public revenues. Such a measure was a virtual
dissolution of the confederacy, particularly as Congress
was dissolved immediately atterward and did not come
together again. The legislature of Gautemals, dismayed
at the propect now offered, followed the same example.
The other States remained abandomed to their own resources. If they had been inspired by a true sense of
patriotism, at this critical moment they would have sacrificed all their private animosities and feelings
over an extensive territory, with inferior communications, they were unable to understand
one another and to provide for the common safety.
Some, however, endeavored to do so, and called a comy-union at Nicaragus to review the constitution. The
great difficulty that then manifested itself was to define
the powers of the several States. Then Nicaragus promunigated her constitution and declared herself independant, recognizing, however, the teleral principle, should
draw follower the example set to consideracy. Hondraw follower the example set to consideracy. Hondraw follower the example set to consideracy.

Some was being revolutionated by Carillo, who deposed the
lawfully constituted Gevernor, Manuel Aguidar, and assumed the dictatoration was provided to the part of commenced to get the same state of almost complete disorpanization, there remaining but
thee States together. Morrasan as the only man who
represented the national principle, and on the lat of felaw and the states. Morrasan, said actuated by the hopeor recognizing the republic, and deeming its cally imposed by circumstances, determined to retain his office
as at the latter were defended hims

REERA—RETURN OF MORAZAN—HIS DEATH—AT-TEMPT AT FORMING A UNION—1841 TO 1851. In the year 1841 the national spirit was completely gone, and the republis was divided into five separate States, each one jealous of her neighbor, a prey to in-

are a great part of the men new into the woods, so that is became obligatory to take strong measures to enforce the recruiting law. This insuired the people with great hostility, which was encouraged by the emissaries of state occurrence came to the assistance of the later. An officer named Molins, belonging to an infinential family, seduced a young girlrom the house of her parents, for which crime he was arrested by General livas. The former considering this an manit, raised the troops against him; he was assassinated. For this act Molins was taken to Calderas, tried before a court martial and executed. This occurrence created considerable excitement. Some of the troops sided with the criminal, and even attempted to prevent the execution of the sontence. To quelt the discrepancy of the sontence of the open tries of the control of the sontence. To quelt the discrepancy of the martin of the sontence of the open tries of the control of the sontence of the open tries of the control of the sontence of the open tries of the control of the sontence of the open tries of the control of the sontence of the open tries of the control of t

within a few test of him, and he was only saved by Thirlonge and other officers of his staff, several of whom lost their lives.

The Deminicans pursued the retreating Haytiens some miles, until they were finally checked and driven back by the carce Nationale of Port au Prince, commanded by Robert Gateau, the auctioneer.

The army has lost everything. The Emperor is said to have had with him, in his treasure cheat, \$3,000,000 in currency, and \$30,000 Spaniab. All this is lost, with the guns, ammunition and provisions, and other beggage and money. The retreating troops have thrown away their arms. The Emperor is said to have reached Bonheur, a small place some sixty miles from the Cape, with about a thousand men. The Aux Cayes troops, with some others, have arrived back at Los Caobas, to the number of 1,500. The Emperor has sent them orders to join him at Bonheur, which they have refused to do. Whether he will murch against them, or they against him, does not yet seem to be settled. Where the rest of the grand army is, no one knows but themselves.

This is about the amount, true or false, of what I have.

them, or they against him, uses not yet seem to be acted. Where the rest of the grand army is, no one knows but themselves.

This is about the amount, true or false, of what I have gathered from one and another who have returned. So you see the war is at an end; but how things are going to be quieted down again I co not know, but I hope for the best.

Business is exceedingly bad, other prospects worse. The great misfortune to commerce is, that the war was got up so suddenly that no one was prepared for it. Orders for cargoes and goods had gone forward to Europe and the States, and it was too late, when the march became probable, to countermand them. The consequence is that the Custom House, wharf and harbor are fall of goods, and there are no sales; and on goods that have to be forced on the market there must be heavy losses.

## Supreme Court-In Chambers. Before Hon. Judge Whiting. FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

PINANCIAL DEPRECENTIANS.

JAN. 26.—Phiness T. Barnum ads. Orson D. Munn,
Frederick M. Kelly, Eliku J. Tonensend and Educt. Stephens.—Mr. Cutting applied on behalf of Phiness T. Bar
phens.—Mr. Cutting applied on behalf of Phiness T. Barphens.—Mr. Cutting applied on behalf of Phineas T. Barnum to the Court to direct an entry to be made on the occate of a judgment in the words "secured by appeal," the effect of which is to suspend the lies of judgment upon the real estate of Mr. Barnum, who states in his affidavit that a judgment was entered and docketted in the Special Term of the Court in favor of the plaintiff, agains: defendants, for the sum of \$16,074 60, on the 25th Angust, 1866; that he appealed from the judgment to the General Term of this Court, and that the same is now pending and unheard; that an undertaking requisite to stay execution has been given, and the survices thereon have duly justified on plaintiff's exception to their sufficiency; that the said sureties are Simeon Leland and Abraham B. Miller, both of New York, each of whom culy justified in the sam of \$30,000; that he (Barnum) during the last week sold some real estate, and was to have completed the sale on the 20th of January, inst., and the purchaser, in order to carry out his contract, had sold about \$30,000 worth of stock at their present low and deteriorated price to camplete his purchase, but when dependent came to close his contract he was surprised to find that this judgment was a lien, and the purchaser would not, of course, complete his contract until such lien was removed; that if deponent cannot carry out his contract, will subject both himself and his purchaser to great loss and serious insonvarience.

Counsel on the epposite side opposed the motion, and submitted that if relief were given it should be on additional security of real estate.

The Court would look at the papers with a view to see whether it is a proper case for the exercise of the discretionary power vested in the Court.

THE MAN AND WOMAN OP MANY ALIASES. num to the Court to direct an entry to be made on the

tionary power vested in the Court.

THE MAN AND WOMAN OF MANY ALIASES.

Margeret Connolly, alias Cosgrove, alias Duvai, and her husband, Wm. Connolly, alias Cosgrove, appeared before the court on a writ of habeas corpus. It will be resolicited that these celebrated characters, who figured as complemently on Judge Staart's trial—the one as a witness and the other as being unfavorably spoken of were recently arrested on a charge of extorting mosely from a weak old gentleman in Boston, and were committed to the Tombs. They are held on a requisition of the Covernor of the State of Massachusetts to Governor Chark.

ted to the Tombs. They are held on a requisition of the Governor of the State of Massachusetts to Governor Chark.

The answer of Margaret M. Connolly and William Connolly to the return of John Gray to the writ of habons corpus denies the legality of the warrant attached thereto in this, that it is not founded upon a sufficient charge of crime against the laws of Massachusetts or New York that the proof of the alleged crime, as stated in the petition and not denied by the return, is not sufficient to warrant their commitment; that the charge does not appear to have been made before any magistrate in Massachusetts qualified to hear the same, nor states that the parties are fugitives from justice in Massachusetts nor does the commitment state that the parties were duly examined before him upon the alleged charge, pursuant to statute; and to the paper purporting to be a warrant of the Governor of the State of New York deponents say that the charge contained in said warrant is different from that stated in the alleged charge and commitment.

The Court reserved decision until Monday morning. The prisoners were in the assantime re-committed to the Townis.

OMARA CITY, N. T., Jan. 10, 1866 Susiness in the Nebraska Legislature—The Bunking System of Nebraska—Removal of the Capt-tol—Death at a Gambling Table—The Wes-

The Nebraska Legislature is now progr was from the Half-Breed tract of country lying south of the Platte river. There has been constant oppo-sition on the part of many to this, and consequently

Our Alabama Correspondence.

AUBURN, Ala., Jan. 20, 1856.

Emigration to Kansas—Mineralogy of Alabama—
The State Legislature—Democratic Convention
—The Last of the Temperance Party, &c., &c.

A large company of men are now being raised in this State to go to Kansas. Contributions are being made, not only throughout Alabama, but in Georgia to facilitate this extension. gia, to facilitate this enterprise, and a degree of ea thusiasm is manifested truly remarkable, and convincing to my mind that the people of the South are not afraid of the Sharp's rifles sent out by the pseudo negro lovers of the North. Willing for laws the Great Creator framed for it-soil, climate, products-I have not the most remote idea that the people of the South would have ever thought for

laws the Great Creator framed for it—soil, climate, products—I have not the most remote idea that the people of the South would have ever thought for one moment of forming emigration societies but for the intervention of those arch-agitators and disturbers of the peace of the Union. It may be a trifling matter with Massachusetts, and a relief for her to make Kansas a Botany Bay to send her cutthroats and criminals to, and it may be some satisfaction to her to know that the South is compelled to send her best citizens—those identified directly with her institutions—but she may yet see that ahe has sown dragon seed. She may yet be compelled to acknowledge the baleful fruits of her own famaticism and folly.

Late geological surveys prove Alabama to be rich in mineral resources. I learn from an adjunct of the State Geologist that marble of the finest and most beautiful texture, "in which you may see yourself as in a mirror," capable of the finest polish, and in inexhanstible quantities, has been discovered in one of the northern counties. In another region of the State a wast mine of the best bitaminous coal has been discovered. In Tallapoosa county there is beginning to prevail a gold fever. Judging from a number of specimens I have seen exhibited, there seems to be some local cause for it. I have seen, also, on exhibition some curious mineralogical specimens from a marble quarry near this place, called by geologists "the dendritic formation," which has a beautiful likeness to the marble of trees and shrubery. The forthcoming report of the State Geologist will doubtless be very interesting.

Our Legislature seems to be doing very little just now, except quietly enjoying the "loaves and fishes." Gov. Whuston proves himself to be a regular "trump," an "Old Hickory" genius. He has made pretty free use of the veto power against bills for State aid to works of internal improvement, and also against a sort of special legislation which has got to be a great nuisance to the Legislature to dispense with it by general acts,

by other issues.

A Young Lady is Springfield Kidnappen—
The Springfield Republican says:—A party of three Shakers from the Enfield (CL.) settlement—a man, a woman and a girl of some eighteen years—were trading at Plympton's dry goods store, when another woman and a young man—world's people-came in and spoke to the Shaker girl. They appeared to be remonstrating with her and urging her to accompany them, but she declining, they foreibly seized her, and, after a pulling and hauling struggle with the Shaker man and woman, who resisted the taking off, in which the wonder was that the object of possession was not pulled limb from limb, they succeeded in carring her off, and putting her on the cars for the East, just then starting off. And in that direction captors and captive were carried on the wings of steam. It seems that they stood in the relation of mother and daughter and brother and sister: that the young woman had been beguiled, by her own weakness or the arts of others, to join the disciples of "Mother Ann;" and that her relatives who live somewhere to the east of us, took this method to rescue her. The Shakers are not disposed to acquiesce, and two of the patriarchs came to town in the evening to take measures to get the girt back.